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PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BUDAPEST

LD072135 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 7: Poland's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Henryk Jaroszek took part in a meeting of foreign vice-ministers from states parties to the Warsaw Treaty held here today. The head of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva, Ambassador Viktor Karpov, told the meeting about the recently concluded stage of the talks.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 'SECOND HALF OF MAR'

LD101721 Prague CTK in English 1637 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 10 (CTK) -- A regular session of the Committee of Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers will take place in Warsaw in the second half of March.

CARCANI, KORBECI RECEIVES AUSTRIAN TRADE GROUP

AU070928 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 7 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Adil Carcani, received on March 6 the leader of the government trade delegation of the Republic of Austria, the secretary of state of the Ministry of Trade, Handicraft and Industry, member of the government, Dr. Erich Schmidt, and held a friendly talk with him.

Attending the reception were the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Paul Leifer.

Agreement Signed

AU070933 Tirana ATA in English 0737 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 7 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Austria for 1986-1990 period as well as the protocol on the exchange on goods and payments for 1986 was signed in Tirana on March 6. The agreement and protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and for the Austrian side by the secretary of state of the Ministry of Trade, Handicraft and Industry, member of the Government Dr. Erich Schmidt.

Present at the signing ceremony were the Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the PSR of Albania, Paul Leifer.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Republic of Austria chrome ore, basic carbonate, iron-nickel, marble, electric power, copper wires, different handicraft products, cognac, tobacco, vegetables and fruits, etc, and will import tin sheet and different steels, steel tubes and rods, medicaments, different chemicals, various machineries and equipment, etc.

Delegation Departs

AU081548 Tirana ATA in English 0738 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 8 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the Republic of Austria, headed by the secretary of state at the Ministry of Trade, Handicraft and Industry, member of the government, Dr. Erich Schmidt left our country on March 7.

It was seen off at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the PSR of Albania Paul Leifer.

Upon his stay in our country, the head of the Austrian Government trade delegation Dr. Erich Schmidt was also received by the Minister of Energetics Lavdosh Hametaj who had a friendly talk with him. It also visited historical and socio-cultural centers in the districts of Tirana and Kruje. During these visits it was accompanied by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the PSR of Albania Paul Leifer.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR AWARDS LENIN ORDER TO DZHUROV

AU101943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Leonid Gredov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, presented Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, with the Order of Lenin at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia today. The order is awarded to Comrade Dzhurov by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his great contribution in strengthening the militant fraternity between the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian People's Republic, and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

In his speech, Leonid Gredov pointed out the revolutionary activities and the active participation of Comrade Dobri Dzhurov in the antifascist struggle, his selfless devotion to the Communist Party and to the people. Following the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, you accomplished fruitful work in various state functions and party positions. For more than 30 years you have been minister of national defense, Leonid Gredov stated.

In all those years, as a sincere and great friend of the Soviet State, you have contributed to an exceptional extent to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our two communist parties, peoples, and armed forces.

Expressing his gratitude for the high award, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov stated that he had always tried with all his efforts to implement BCP policy, to serve his people, and to contribute to the intensification of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. In addition to this, he pointed out, I have also always felt like a soldier of the Red Army. Everything I have achieved in my life I owe to the party, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov stressed.

This is why I accept this high decoration as a high evaluation for the BCP.

The ceremony was attended by Colonel General Veldo Palin, head of the "Social and National Security" department of the BCP Central Committee, and by deputy ministers of national defense.

MLADENOV ENDS VISIT TO NETHERLANDS, DEPARTS

AU041901 Sofia BTA in English 1803 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] The Hague: March 5 (BTA Spec. Corr.) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who is on an official visit to the Netherlands, was received today by the Queen of the Netherlands HM Queen Beatrix I.

During their talk they discussed a number of issues of mutual interest.

Later, Mr. Petur Mladenov and his Dutch colleague Mr. Hans van den Broek had another meeting. The two minister continued their exchange of views on international situation and bilateral relations issues.

Mr. Petur Mladenov visited Amsterdam, the constitutional capital of the Netherlands. During the talks at the municipality of the city both sides expressed their desire for widening and deepening of the cooperation between Sofia and Amsterdam, which has been very active in the cultural sphere during the recent years. The leaders of the city voiced the satisfaction of their fellow-citizens from the opportunity to get acquainted with the achievements of the Bulgarian artists in the field of pictorial and musical arts.

As it is well known, the two cities are candidates for the organization of the 1982 Olympic Games: Sofia - for the Winter Olympic Games, and Amsterdam - for the Summer Olympic Games.

The minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria Mr. Petur Mladenov, left for Bulgaria late in the afternoon.

SOFIA CITY COMMITTEE RESHUFFLES LEADERSHIP

AU101823 Sofia BTA in English 1804 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, March 10 (BTA) -- The Plenum of the Sofia City Committee of the BCP, held today, discussed certain organizational issues. It was attended by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP.

Mr. Georgi Georgiev was relieved from the position of first secretary of the BCP's City Committee due to a transference to another office.

Mr. Anastasyi Donchev, alternate member of the CC of the BCP and up to now first secretary of the County Committee of the BCP in Razgrad, was elected first secretary of the City Committee of the BCP.

Ms. Ganka Zlatinova and Mr. Rashkov were relieved from their posts of secretaries of the City Committee of the BCP in Sofia due to transference to other offices. Mr. Lazar Lazarov, up to now deputy chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, Ms. Stanka Shopova, alternate member of the CC of the BCP and up to now first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and Ms. Lilyana Vasileva, alternate member of the CC of the BCP and up to now first vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council, were the new secretaries to be elected by the plenum.

The plenum decided to recommend to the Sofia People's Council to relieve Mr. Petur Mezhdurechki from the post of chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council due to a transference to another office.

The City Committee of the BCP decided to introduce the candidacy of Mr. Stefan Ninov, alternate member of the CC of the BCP and up to now first secretary of the County Committee of the BCP in Pleven, for the post of chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council.

YOTOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR INDIAN CONGRESS

AU091931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Indian Communist Party National Council, a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Yordan Yotov departed for India on 9 March. It will take part in the 13th Congress of the Indian Communist Party, which opens on 12 March.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON SOVIET PARTY CONGRESS

'Momentous' Conclusions Achieved

AU101446 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Banner of Social Progress"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress ended its deliberations on Thursday. It was held in a complex period, at a time of a recent turning point in the life of the Soviet land and the entire contemporary world. Therefore, the conclusions at which the congress has arrived are all the more momentous.

Already today it is obvious that this was an exceptionally significant congress, which will be deeply engraved in the history of the CPSU and the Soviet people, in the history of the socialist community and the international communist movement, which will deeply penetrate into the minds and hearts of progressive and peace-loving mankind.

The 27th CPSU Congress has achieved its important position due to the fact that its deliberations were held in the spirit of party principledness and demandingness; that it had on its agenda the fundamental problems of the further development of the Soviet socialist society, among them also some that were for years circumvented and postponed; that the congress provided answers to urgent questions that people everywhere in the world ask themselves.

By doing this, the Soviet communists again proved that they continue to hold in the vanguard and banner of world progress, which they seized during the victorious attack on the Winter Palace. They have proved that they are fulfilling with honor the historical mission they have in the great class struggle for world peace, for the victory of socialism and communism.

The main political outcome of the 27th CPSU Congress is the general line of the party's domestic and foreign policy which was adopted and approved -- the line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and of reinforcing peace in the world.

The congress discussed and approved the new edition of the third CPSU Program and changes in the party statues, determined the main directions of the development of the Soviet economy for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the outlook up to the year 2000. The congress adopted a resolution on the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report delivered to the congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. All these documents and all deliberations of the congress were permeated by the awareness of responsibility for the further development of Soviet society, for world socialism.

Comrade Gorbachev noted that these documents contain not only the assessment of what has been done, and not only the determination of topical tasks, but also contained a glimpse into the future. "What is involved is how the Soviet Union will enter the 21st century, what socialism will have, what will be socialism's position on the international scene, what will mankind's future be like," he said.

The documents approved by the congress stress that in the current revolutionary stage, in the qualitatively new stage within the country as well as on the international scene, the party's loyalty to Marxism-Leninism was again manifested, as was manifested the party's ability to profoundly comprehened and realistically assess experience, discover ways leading to the solution of topical problems, and overcome everything what has become obsolete and useless.

The party's unchanged basic objective -- to which the endeavor for economic development serves -- is to constantly raise the Soviet people's standard of living; it is the endeavor to make their lives spritually richer, happier.

A great part of the congress' deliberations was devoted to assessing topical economic tasks and prospects, which was permeated by the strategic line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This line, which the April 1985 session of the CPSU Central Committee encouraged, met with unanimous support in the course of pre-congress discussions and at the congress itself.

The resolutions of the congress call for almost doubling the national income by the end of the century and, at the same time, for doubling the production potential and also for improving it with respect to quality. In that period, labor productivity is to increase 2.3-2.5-fold, and at the same time the energy-intensiveness of the creation of national income and the demands nor the consumption of metals are to be sharply reduced. One envisages the deepening of these processes and the transition to a highly efficient economy with comprehensively developed production forces.

These important changes cannot be achieved using the existing material-technological base. This shows the necessity of having a profound technological reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of the most recent findings of science and, at the same time, also of restructuring the economic mechanism. The substance of the changes consists of transferring the main attention from quantitative indicators to quality and effectiveness.

The significant feature of the 27th CPSU Congress is the fact that it links the orientation toward the development of production forces with the development of production relations, with the elaboration of changes in the economic mechanism, with the active role of social policy, with the deepening of the people's socialist self-management and other social relations in such a way as to permit the creation of conditions which will foster and stimulate this development.

However, together with these changes in objective conditions, the congress also pointed out the urgent necessity for changes as regards the functioning of the subjective factor, of the people, and the perfection of their forms of work. The reports that were delivered and the delegates' discussion speeches expressed and stressed in various ways the idea that getting ahead means learning to work in a new manner, overcoming ossification and conservatism, seeing a situation as it really is, soberly assessing it, dealing with phenomena of formalism, feeling responsibility for the work sector with which one is entrusted.

A number of speeches that resounded at the congress said that it is impossible to implement such demanding tasks if not all people accept them as their own. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report notes that the most important thing on which one has to concentrate the entire strength of the party influence today is to have every person comprehend the exceptional significance of the present moment and its revolutionary nature. All the plans will be left hanging in the air if they leave people indifferent, if they do not succeed in rousing the work and social activity of masses, their energy and initiative. Today, precisely these are some of the foremost tasks of all party agencies and organizations, of all communists.

It was, above all, from this viewpoint that the congress devoted itself to the need for fundamentally perfecting ideological work. The acceleration of socioeconomic development and its various mutually interlinked aspects -- political, economic, scientific-technological, psychological, social, and cultural -- require a comprehensive and profound analysis.

Therefore, it is necessary to keep constantly in mind the fact that loyalty to Marxism-Leninism shows, above all, in the emphasis on its systematic creative development in accordance with acquired experience, in the search for answers to new questions posed by social practice.

The first prerequisite for mankind's progress is the preservation of peace. Only in peace will people be able to make use of the results of science and all creative forces for noble objectives, to resolve all problems that trouble us greatly today, to give themselves new, even bolder tasks. The ideal of socialism is a world without wars, without violence, or lethal weapons. At the 27th congress, the CPSU proved that also today -- as throughout its entire history -- it is unshakably faithful to that ideal. The Soviet Union will do everything in its power so that international relations develop on the basis of the peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation of all countries.

The 27th CPSU Congress was held in an atmosphere of party principledness and demandingness. It gave a clear answer to the fundamental questions life places before the CPSU and the Soviet society. In many respects the tasks determined by life are very new. And extensive. The possibilities of the Soviet land and the Soviet people are also extensive, and the congress, without doubt, will have great stabilizing strength. In his final word at the congress, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the following conviction: "If we build on the inexhaustible possibilities and advantages of socialism, on life, on the people's creative activity, we will succeed in fulfilling all our resolutions."

'New Approaches' Required

LD081326 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Editor Radek Warnke commentary]

[Excerpts] As Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his closing speech at the 27th CPSU Congress, the Congress provided another convincing demonstration of the inseparability of peace and building socialism. That is why it approved the general strategy of the party's domestic and foreign policy -- a strategy of social and economic development, and of consolidating world peace.

Even prior to the congress there was discussion about a new economic program for the development of the Soviet Union. As was stressed from the congress rostrum, this is a task which must be fulfilled not only out of responsibility toward the Soviet people but, in the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, also out of responsibility toward history. Expressed more simply, it is a question of continually demonstrating the advantages of socialism. That is why Soviet Communists approved the program of social and economic acceleration of the country's development, which represents the further improvement of the economic system of socialism.

In this context, certain new elements emerged, or, to be more precise, greater stress was placed on factors that strengthen the initiative of the working people, and the rights and responsibilities of senior management at enterprise level. The objective is to make much more effective use of the results of scientific and technical progress, and to achieve a growth in labor productivity, a rise in the living standards of Soviet people, and the ongoing consolidation of their social guarantees.

This may sound simple but it is a difficult task, because in the mere 15 years to the end of the century production in the Soviet Union is to increase by 100 percent. Quantitative indicators are not the only concern in this respect either; emphasis is being placed first and foremost on quality.

This is a task, therefore, that requires new approaches in the spheres of technology and management. These fundamental reforms in the economic sphere are guided by the drive to find ways of making the socialist economy perform more efficiently. They are not -- nor can they be -- deviations from the principles of socialism.

The 27th CPSU Congress did not live up to the expectations of those who were sniffing around for a sensation. We heard criticism of shortcomings of the recent period from the congress rostrum, but this criticism was constructive, and it also pointed out ways of dealing with these shortcomings.

Some 40 percent of the members elected by the congress delegates to the party Central Committee were new members, but the precedent for this trend was already set at the republican congresses. The whole congress proceedings must thus be assessed as constructive and to the point, guided by a single aim: that of ensuring a continuous growth in living standards and a life in peace for the Soviet people.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES WOMEN'S DAY DELEGATION

LD072311 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] [Announcer] On the occasion of International Women's Day, a delegation of women from the whole of Slovakia has been received at Bratislava Castle today by leading representatives of party and state bodies in the Slovak SR. Present at the festive meeting were comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic, Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka, Eugen Turzo, also heads of departments of the CPSL Central Committee, Slovak National Council deputy chairmen, Slovak deputy premiers, and other officials. Station editor (Viliam Racek) reports:

The audience of women was addressed at the start by Comrade Peter Colotka. He congratulated them on their special day, and thanked them for their work and care for their families. He noted that the meeting was taking place in the period of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress and immediately in the wake of the CPSU Congress. These are milestones in the life of society which not only inspire us, but also galvanize us into tackling the new and challenging tasks of building our society. In this context, Slovak Prime Minister Peter Colotka emphasized our duty to provide our women with better conditions at work and at home, and he went on as follows:

[Begin Colotka in Slovak] We must continue to be aware of, and tackle jointly many problems which stem, inter alia, from women's efforts to (?combine) their maternal role with their work and with their commitments in socially beneficial activity. Clear progress, particularly in the last few years, has been made in creating better conditions for women to find all-round fulfillment: For example, we have built preschool facilities and expanded services to a definite, although far from adequate, degree. Greater concern is being shown to improve the working environment, a substantial reduction has been made in the range of work carried out by women involving heavy lifting, more stress is being put on reducing overtime, on protecting health and on safety at work. We know that not everything is ideal everywhere in this respect. When we speak of the process of gradual solution of these matters, we do not intend to conceal their existence or to shelve their solution. On the contrary, through the joint efforts of party and state bodies, enterprise management, trade unions and women's organizations, we must, step by step, tackle these problems in a much more effective way. From this point of view it is necessary, in the interests of both men and women, also to set about reducing the amount of monotonous and tiring work, improve the working environment, introduce better equipment and gradually introduce robots and automation.

We must be more decisive in striving even more than hitherto to unburden women, expand and improve services as a whole, and particularly to free women from various domestic chores primarily by equipping the growing number of households to a higher standard.

We are pleased that we see progress in young married couples in the sense that many young husbands are more willing to take a part in the domestic chores which until recently used to be what is called women's work, and that they have no complex about doing so. It would be a good thing if this trend was extended and developed further, because this is one of the trends which can contribute to bringing about more marked equality between men and women and to more stable marital relationships, which is something we all rightly wish for. We older men are glad that our sons are outdoing us in this respect.

As far as the development of services is concerned and the provision of preschool facilities, and improvement of the environment in recent years, a very favorable effect has been exerted by the initiative and activity of the bodies of the Slovak Women's Union and this effect has been felt. We are convinced that they will act in the same way now too, especially in drawing up and subsequently implementing the election manifestos of the National Front. Proof of this is the campaign, for society, for our families, for ourselves, which you have declared in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and which, thanks to the efforts of women and, we believe, with substantial participation by men too, will continue to enrich life in many of our village and town housing estates. [end recording]

[Announcer] After the speech by Comrade Colotka, Elena Litvajova, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovak Women's Union gave thanks on behalf of all the women present, and on behalf of those working at machines, desks, in schools and at hospital beds. She praised the attention devoted by our party and state bodies to women's problems and in response said the following about the position of women today:

[Begin Litvajova in Slovak] We can be sure that women have taken to heart and understood the tasks contained in the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social evelopment of the Czechoslovak SR for 1986-90 and the prospects for the period up to the year 2000, the implementation of which undoubtedly requires creative and high-quality work from our women and a high level of education and qualifications as well as good support. As is shown by the concrete examples of women in the improvers' and innovators' movement, they are and will continue to be a significant force in promoting scientific and technological progress. [end recording]

[Announcer] At the end of the formal part of the meeting, Elena Litvajova presented Comrades Jozef Lenart and Peter Colotka with an official report on the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of socialist pledges by members of the Slovak Women's Union in honor of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Women's Union. They have created assets worth kcs 45 million by building preschool facilities, children's playgrounds and other projects in the National Front election manifesto. This year too their feats will be no less significant.

After the formal part of the meeting between representatives of Slovak political and public life and members of the women's delegation, they continued the meeting in a cordial and informal way.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND HAILS GORBACHEV REPORT

AU041522 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Action Program for the Benefit of the People and Peace of Mankind; on Mikhail Gorbachev's Political Report"]

[Text] The GDR Communists and citizens are following with brisk interest the discussions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Everywhere in our country special attention was paid to the political report, delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The action program for acceleration the socioeconomic development of the USSR, for the benefit of the Soviet people, for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace in the world has been received in our country with satisfaction and joy. This interest reflects our our standing shoulder-to-shoulder, our common ground. As friends and fellow-fighters, said Erich Honecker in his speech at the party congress, we are particularly experiencing the strong feeling of close, unshakable affinity with the party and country of Lenin, especially at the present moment.

The head of the SED delegation, our party's general secretary, has put into words before the delegates at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses what is moving us all. Yes, we are greatly impressed with the businesslike attitude, the creativeness, and the historic optimism of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech and of the entire discussion. And we are most deeply convinced that this party congress is of fundamental importance for the life of the Soviet people and at the same time of decisive international significance.

Throughout the world the highest forum of the Soviet Union has evoked a strong echo. In the political discussions that are being waged in the capitals in all continents, in the international press commentaries, main attention is focused on what Mikhail Gorbachev -- proceeding from a profound analysis of the international situation -- has said about the most important problem of our time, the safeguarding of peace and security in the world.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary described the consistent striving for implementing the comprehensive program for the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century as the central line of Soviet foreign policy in the coming years. At the party congress, he characterized this as an organic combination of the philosophy aimed at bringing about a safe world in the nuclear and space age, with a platform of specific actions.

The USSR is resolutely advocating the elimination of the weapons of mass destruction and the limitation of the arms potential to a resonably adequate volume. However, the nature and the level of this potential, as Mikhail Gorbachev declared, is limited by the attitude and actions of the United States and its bloc partner. For his next meeting with U.S. President Reagan, he proposed -- as practical steps of arms limitation and reduction -- agreements on at least two issues: Halting nuclear tests and eliminating the U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the European zone.

The Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority and is not making any claims to greater security, but it will not put up with any reduction of its security, either. It is of the opinion that disarmament without verification is pointless, but that verification without disarmament is also pointless. As long as it is not too late, a realistic solution must be found which guarantees that the arms race is not carried into outer space.

World public opinion has also strongly responded the far-reaching proposals by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary for the establishment of an all-comprehensive system of international security and for a dialogue among the leading political figures of the countries of the world community. The potential fundamental principles of such a system in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian field outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev logically result, as he stressed, from the formulations of the CPSU program. At the same time, they contain many ideas of all kinds of political forces from all parts of the earth, who are also interested in ensuring lasting international security. Indeed, a great chance is offering itself here that at long last, and once and for all, peaceful coexistence be made the supreme universal principle of relations among states.

The GDR fully and entirely supports Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals. As Erich Honecker emphatically underscored at the 27th CPSU Congress, the GDR will consistently use all its might, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, to ensure the preservation of peace in space and on earth. Never since Lenin's decree on peace, he said, was the international effect of the peace policy emanating from socialism as great as it is today. The peoples do not want any "star wars" project that increases the risk of mankind's self-destruction, but a lasting secured peace. They want reliable guarantees for peaceful prospects for the present and future generations. It is precisely toward this that the Soviet Union has mapped out a constructive, workable road. If this road is adopted, mankind will be offered a fundamentally new course of development, enabling it to fully concentrate on peaceful work.

The 27th CPSU Congress, as Mikhail Gorbachev formulated it at the beginning of his political report, will determine what the Soviet Union will be like as it enters the 21st century, what the image of socialism and its positions in the international arena, and the future of mankind will be like. In these days it is being proved anew at the Kremlin's Place of Congresses that the Soviet Union is the trail blazer of social progress and the champion of a peaceful world. Since the Red October both have been an indissoluble unity in the CPSU's Leninist policy.

The party congress has made it its central task to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country. This means a faster rate of economic growth and the greatest possible intensification of production on the basis of scientific-technological progress, structural transformation of the economy, application of the most effective forms of management, organization of labor, and incentives for work. This means, at the same time, an active social policy, consistent implementation of the principle of socialist justice, perfecting of social conditions in all fields, and overcoming of everything that hampers social progress.

Proceeding from this fundamental set on aims the party congress is discussing in a businesslike and purposeful manner the tasks of a new dimension that have to be solved in all social sectors, in all parts of the gigantic country. At the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses a picture of far-reaching changes is being drawn which will be effected in the coming years. In these changes, man is the central factor: man's interests, man's welfare are the paramount aim of the CPSU's policy. And it is man who, by his own work, his creativeness, and his energy will turn the far-reaching plans into reality.

Undoubtedly the new tasks of the party, as presented to the delegates for adoption in the political report, the new edition of the party program and the amendments to the party rules, are of the greatest importance for the phase that is now beginning.

The documents provide guidelines calling for great efforts of all CPSU party organizations and members, loyalty to principles in assessing one's own work, a businesslike approach, and unselfishness.

It Moscow it has been emphatically stressed how important the dynamics of economic and political development of the socialist world system is for the fate of peace and social progress in the world. The CPSU is coming out in favor of increasingly active collaboration of the fraternal socialist countries, of acceleration of joint advancement, of a still more extensive exchange of experiences in building soicalism, of lively and comprehensive meetings between the citizens of the socialist countries.

We also support these aims. In view of the tasks that our countries will have to solve in the new, higher phase of their development, we regard -- as Erich Honecker declared -- the collective theoretical and practical collaboration and the mutual exchange of experience as necessary more than ever before.

Especially in view of our 11th party congress, the treasure of experience of Lenin's party, as it is being displayed at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses, is highly useful. And if we wish our Soviet comrades and friends from the bottom of our heart full success in their futher discussions, especially in mastering the great task that they have tackled, we are keeping in mind the saying by Ernst Thaelmann, which our general secretary quoted in his greeting address. "The triumphant advance of socialism in the Soviet Union is our strongest argument." This holds true today more than ever before.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH SPD PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD101707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Mar (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and SED Central Committee Politburo members, received Bjorn Engholm, SPD party executive member and chairman of the SPD group in the Schleswig-Holstein Landtag, and Guenter Jansen, Bundestag member and chairman of the Schleswid-Holstein SPD regional organization, for a talk on Monday [10 March].

Horst Sindermann welcomed the visit as a contribution to the further normalization of relations between the two German states on the basis of equal rights. He pointed to elected representatives' responsibility to their electors to use all their strength to end the arms race and to safeguard peace. The efforts of the Volkskammer deputies also served these aims.

In this connection, the partners in the talk paid tribute to the contacts between the GDR People's Chamber and the SPD Bundestag group, which were further deepened during the visit by a People's Chamber delegation to the FRG last month. In this connection, they advocated the establishment of official relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the FRG Bundestag.

Gunter Rettner, a SED Central Committee departmental director participated in the meeting in the People's Chamber building.

PARTY ORGANS COMMENT ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

NEPSZAVA Commentary

AU102051 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial signed by Peter Barabas: "The Energy of Thoughts and Deeds"]

[Text] Yesterday I looked up the Russian-language material on the 27th CPSU Congress in a somewhat arbitrary way. I was looking exclusively for the speeches of the deputies who do not have any official function, but are simply "just" miners, "just" textile workers, "just" tractor operators, "just" construction workers -- in short, "just" workers. I was looking for an answer to the exciting question which is to what extent is the need for the great changes urged by the leaders understood by the people without whom there can be no kind of change.

A colleague asked me the other day whether it struck me, too, while sitting in front of the television screen that the look on the deputies' faces was so tense. "How is this tough self-criticism affecting them? What is felt by a worker who had not heard that much criticism perhaps for decades as he has now during the past 1 and 1/2 weeks?"

I did not have to browse too long in the texts of the speeches to find a delegate who had participated in an earlier CPSU Congress. The Communists of Kostrom selected textile worker Pletneva for the fifth time. Her words dispel any doubts that the best Soviet workers might find it difficult to face a sea of troubles and immense tasks. Neither troubles nor tasks frighten them. So much that there was not a single worker-speaker who did not agree in the most natural way with the new concept that declares war against generalities, empty phrases, and sterile slogans, and who did not courageously meet the challenges of the era.

How much more than just generalizing criticism did Pletneva express for example about the relations between the economy and science when she said that the local scientists were busy with theses, and that is why they had no time to find a means for preventing the deteriorating of the quality of the famous northern silk. How much more disturbing and to the point than big words was the simple question put by the head of a Moscow underground construction brigade to the deputy transport minister responsible for the lack of plans and budgets: "What kind of responsibility is this for the matter you are charged with, Comrade Bevzenko?"

One wondered at times such a national forum was the proper place to review the numerous local problems, the faults of certain tractor and truck models, and to reveal the damage caused by inadequately assembled mining installations. But precisely this kind of practical attitude confirmed the words of the workers who convinced the party leadership not only that they agreed with this policy but also that they were ready to transform the energy of thought into energy of deeds.

The speakers at the congress pronounced openly and courageously the names of the people responsible for the problems and reflected on how to get rid of all the negative things that hinder development. If they are afraid of something, then this is precisely the fact that -- as textile worker Pletvena put it -- words are still followed too slowly by deeds.

Reacting not only to the anxiety of workers but also to that of the intellectuals, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his lack of understanding for those who advocate a policy of wait and see.

"We cannot advance together with those who hope that everything will calm down and return to the old track. There will not be anything like that, comrades!"

The workers speaking at the congress also proved that the working class does not advocate a policy of wait and see. The responsibility of great changes vibrated in the air in the past 1 and 1/2 weeks. If there was any tension, it derived from this responsibility, from the recognition that past mistakes must be followed by tough work. And in order to really achieve this, we must pay better attention to each other, too.

The atmosphere of the congressional hall reflected this greater attention to each other's works as much as the long lines in front of newspaper stands in Moscow and the interest of millions watching television did. This is not a passive interest. This is real compassion and real rooting for the success of common deeds.

The attention of the world was also focused on Moscow in recent days. Billions of television viewers watched reports on the congress' activities. It would be difficult to decide what was more exciting to the world: the prospects of the peace program of the domestic developments. It is well-known in Washington as well as in Paris that the renewal of such a gigantic country as the Soviet Union will also be reflected internationally. With the implementation of the big plans currently set out by the Soviet Communists, not only the Soviet Union will be different; the entire world will be different.

"This is how things are," Janos Kadar said to Moscow workers. "If the Soviet man breathes a little easier, if things in the Soviet Union are more dynamic, this is also good for us, and we, too, breathe easier."

Many things happened at this congress directed at facilitating easier breathing for all of mankind. That is why the general secretary of the MSZMP was able to say that "we regard this as a very good congress from both the domestic and foreign policy points of view. We feel good here, and this is the type of congress we expected."

The Soviet people also expected this kind of congress and program.

NEPSZABADSAG Commentary

AU092251 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Denes Maros: "Democracy and Openness"]

[Text] The key words most frequently and emphatically voiced in the Central Committee's Political Report and in the speeches also characterize the Soviet party congress: economic and social renewal, accelerated development, discovery and utilization of reserves, expansion of democracy, openness of were formulated as repeated requirements in two topics of the Political Report: in the chapter dealing with the state of Soviet society and the guidelines for its development and in the part summing up the situation and the tasks of the party.

The two groups of issues cannot be decisively separated from each other since -- as we can read in the report submitted by the general secretary -- "The party is the leading force in and main guarantee of the development of socialist self-management. While fulfilling its leading role in society, the party itself is also the highest form of organization of social-political self-management. Unfolding party democracy and increasing the activity of the Communists working in all components of the political system, the CPSU provides the right direction for deepening the people's social self-management and for the masses and every individual to increase their participation in the affairs of the country."

The Fulfillment of Self-Management

Democracy is the vital element of socialist society and, according to Lenin, it is the main driving force in developing the new social order. Therefore -- the report stresses -- the acceleration of development "is both inconceivable and impossible without a further development of socialist democracy and all its aspects and manifestations." In the almost 7 decades that have passed since the victory of the October Revolution, representative bodies have naturally developed which provide scope to the masses and to individuals for shaping society. These bodies are not artificial organs originating from outside but bodies that have developed out of socialist statehood itself, are further developing at present, and will continue to do so in the future.

The people's representative bodies, the councils, which are responsible for all areas of life within their sphere of authority, are playing an extremely important role in socialist society. They can become the most efficient factors of mobilizing the masses for the acceleration of social development, and they must become such factors, the CPSU general secretary stressed. In order to fulfill this task, the councils must receive greater independence, and in this way they can become the responsible masters of an area. The increase in independence and responsibility also requires central measures, but these can lead to results only if the council members and deputies are elected from among the most suitable workers who regard their function not as some privilege but as an assignment that demands hard work from the population.

This assignment authorizes and obliges the members of the above-mentioned bodies to judge the activity of the apparatus exigently and strictly. If the electors take part in the decisions and if the reports and the supervision are thorough, then it is obviously possible to eliminate all the shortcomings that are still hindering the fulfillment of democracy. In this way we can and must avoid bureaucracy, the exaggeration of local decisions, irresponsibility, and indifference toward people. Naturally, the political report of the Central Committee dealt only with the direction of development: it is not the congress' mission to decide on the detailed tasks, for example, the modernization of the election system and of the operational conditions of the bodies excerising local authority.

"The times demand that public organizations take an increasingly active part in guiding the country," the report said. This requires asserting the creative, popular, and independent character of public organizations. The trade unions should make a more efficient use of their wide authority in representing the workers' interests since this is the main reason for their activity. As a result of weaknesses in trade union activity, the justified demands of the working people -- social policy, labor protection, healthy working conditions -- are often forced into the background by an economic leadership concept and practice that concentrate only on production.

The Komsomol must improve the representation of youth's interests. The young people of the eighties are well-prepared and are looking for development possibilities in all areas of the society's life. The Komsomol must support this endeavor with all its means, by closely connecting itself to the needs of youth and by making sure that talented and suitable young people are employed in leading positions, thus proving in practice that they have open possibilities in the socialist society. The increase in the activity of trade unions, the Komsomol, and the creative and public organization increased their role in the people's system of social self-management.

The Power of Publicity

The report also analyzed the assertion of direct democracy. The goal is that "the masses should directly participate in working out and accepting state decisions." An increasing number of enterprise decisions should be within the sphere of authority of the workplace collective, and this collective should take responsibility for them. The conditions for accomplishing this are that collectives be acquainted with the plans and concepts and be able to make proposals which are adequately taken into consideration. Without this, workers' activity will not increase and there will be no real content in the increase in the enterprises' sphere of authority and of socialist enterprise. Practice has proved -- stressed Mikhail Gorbachev -- that the independent economic brigades which elect their leaders themselves, have become outstanding components of the system of self-management. Filling the leading positions through elections, in the spirit of democratic principles and in a wider circle of functions -- foremen, heads of shifts, departments, and workshops, and heads of sovkhoz branches -- is a procedure that accords with current conditions.

The activity of the councils, the activity of the political and public organizations, and the fulfillment of direct democracy require at the same time an increase in publicity. "There is not and there cannot be democracy and we cannot talk about the creative political activity of the masses and their participation in management without publicity. This is, if you like, the guarantee that the state deals responsibly with the affairs of several tens of millions of workers, kolkhoz peasants, and intellectuals and this is the starting point of altering the opinions of our cadres." Publicity is necessary in decisions at the state as well as the local level, and the truths presented to the public -- including the discovery of mistakes and shortcomings -- contribute to progress.

Speaking about the issues of party life, the report concludes that "the party finds the way to solve the problems on every occasion when new tasks are facing the country and it modifies and regroups its guiding methods, proving by this that it is capable of rising to the heights of its historic responsibility for the fate of the country and the cause of socialism and communism." In analyzing the party's situation and its political, organizationsl, and ideological position, the requirements of openness, publicity, and party democracy were also formulated as basic elements.

The party can fulfill its tasks only if it develops consistently. This development requires a search for ways and renewal of methods by all party members and party organizations. The tasks are concrete, and the communist attitude is manifested in solving these tasks. Future experiences must become public property, and mistakes and distortions cannot remain hidden. Characteristic examples of both new endeavors and failures were mentioned in the report. Renewal requires greater efforts than hitherto from party members and party organizations: The development of party democracy, the assertion of the principles of collective leadership, the spreading of supervision, and the exercising of criticism and self-criticism according to the requirements.

If realistic judgment of the situation is replaced with rhetoric on successes and if party supervision is not consistent, party work becomes distorted. Generally, mistakes and shortcomings and distortions do not appear overnight but for the most part are present for a long time, and lack of supervisions and leniency obviously contribute to their long-term existence.

The Unity of Words and Deeds

It is an essential point of the party's organizational and action unity to make sure that it accepts as its members only people who fulfill the requirements facing the communists and who provide an example with their work and their human attitude. It is the responsibility of the party organizations and of individual party members to create an atmosphere that does not allow the party norms to be hurt. Bureaucracy hinders the implementation of the most important tasks. As is pointed out in the report: "Bureaucratic distortions appear most strongly in cases where there is lack of practical common sense, publicity, and supervision from below, and where the party tasks are fulfilled unambitiously."

Breaking away from the masses and from reality inevitably distorts party activity and creates contradictions between spoken words and actions, and causes damage to the political prestige of the party. The unity of words and deeds must be asserted in the party's ideological activity, that is, the social sciences must give well-founded answers to realistic questions. "Only those scientific trends are viable which start from practice and return to practice, becoming richer with thorough analyses and serious proposals..."

Ideological activity must always start from life, and therefore its most important task at present is to make it understood that this period is a turning point and that it is impossible to implement plans and concepts without mobilizing the workers' creative power. For this, of course, verbal persuasion is not enough; real changes must justify the announced principles and endeavors. The conditions of the acceleration of economic-social development benefit ideological efficiency, but this situation also has its own contradictions and difficulties, and it would be a mistake to disregard and underestimate these contradictions and difficulties. The activity of ideological-political education must include the presentat of contradictions and a realistic evaluation of the actual situation. At the same time, it must also be taken into consideration that, for the time being, not everyone understands the importance of the changes and it is not clear to everyone that "the slow-down in social-economic development is the consequence of serious shortcomings in economic management and ideological activity" -- the report warns.

The statistically presented results in propaganda and in party education sometimes conceal the man himself whose thinking, attitude, and actions the ideological and political education is supposed to shape. Ideological avtivity should oppose bourgeois propaganda with all the values that are part of the socialist society and it must expose the false claims of the enemies of socialism.

These two chapters of the political report are, of course, closely connected with the other chapters. It is obvious that the spreading of the society's democracy and the renewal of the content of party life are determining factors of the acceleration of socioeconomic development. The key words presented here are also the basic elements of the entire program. The fact that democracy and openness were strongly emphasized in the political report indicates a change in concepts. The increase in the sphere of activity of the councils and of their responsibility inevitably reminds us of the meaning of the word Soviet Union -- a union of councils -- a fact that expresses in itself that the basic pillar of socialist statehoood is the sum total of bodies of mass representation.

DETAILS OF DEBT RESCHEDULING ACCORD REPORTED

AU101948 Paris AFP in English 1946 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Paris, March 10 (AFP) -- Polish officials and representatives of Poland's creditor countries have reached an agreement here on a major rescheduling of Warsaw's external debt, the Economy and Finance Ministry said Monday in a communique.

The accord, signed on Friday, covers 1.6 billion dollars falling due this year in guaranteed credits. Reimbursement of this amount, which includes 550 million dollars in payments that should have been made earlier this year, will be made over 10 years, with a five-year grace period, the ministry said.

Creditor delegates, according to the communique, "took note of the economic and financial program undertaken by the Polish Government to overcome its financial difficulties."

Observers from the International Monetary Fund attended the discussions here, which were held within the club of Paris group of Poland's creditors.

Poland's debt to the West came to more than 29 billion dollars at the end of last year.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

Press Conference

AU101724 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] PAP -- Directly after the return of the Polish delegation from the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow, there was a conference at the Central Committee building for Polish journalists and correspondents from the socialist countries [on 6 March].

PZPR Politburo members Jozef Czyrek and Jerzy Romanik, plus Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, shared their impressions of the talks by Soviet Communists and replied to journalists questions. The conference was chaired by Politburo candidate member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk.

What we wish to say today is not yet a profound analysis and resume of the conclusions we have drawn, J. Czyrek said, but it is a presentation of "fresh" information and impressions which are bound to be useful during the preparations for our party's 10th congress. The delegates to the 27th congress and the foreign guests taking part in it hold the conviction that the decisions of the congress and its domestic and international repercussions possess a historic dimension. This, J. Czyrek stressed, is the result of the firm Lennist way in which the CPSU is fulfilling its leading role under the new conditions of socialist construction in the Soviet Union. The congress was pervaded by a creative approach toward Marxism-Leninism and its universal and methodological values.

J. Czyrek said that careful observers of Soviet life and those who are carefully examining the talks are of the opinion that the 27th ongress is marking a new stage in the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development, a stage in which scientific and technological progress is being applied efficiently and work organization and management are modern.

It was clear that the 27th Congress was permeated with a firm desire to consolidate the CPSU's ties with the workers class and Soviet people and that everything that took place inside and outside the hall signifies faith in man, in his dedication, honor, patriotism, and internationalism. This faith may be expressed in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's final speech, in which he said that the people have to be told the truth and nothing must be hidden from them. J. Czyrek recalled that it had been stressed from the congress rostrum that the chosen course for accelerating the state's development is not only the result of the party leadership's planning, but also an expression of the thoughts and determination of the working people of the Soviet Union. The 27th Congress line matured on the basis of all of Soviet society's feelings. That is why the speeches of working people stressing their support for the CPSU's entire policy and activity before the congress and during the congress itself resounded with such honesty and clarity in the Palace of Congresses. A saying has even established itself whereby no one in the Soviet Union needs convincing as to the line of the 27th Congress, J. Czyrek added.

An important part of the talks, monitored with particular care by the entire world, was international problems. Once again a Soviet peace offer resounded from the congress rostrum, USSR disarmament proposals were recalled, and in his final speech Mikhail Gorbachev expressed a firm desire to fight for peace, which is a condition for the preservation of life in the world.

The conference devoted particularly great attention to the Polish delegation's participation in the congress of Soviet Communists. The greatest number of questions asked of members of our delegation also concerned this topic.

Speaking about his personal feelings, J. Romanik said that he had observed both the congress and the contacts between the Polish delegation and Soviet society from "the bottom," as it were, from the level of a rank-and-file working man. I noticed everywhere, he said, the inhabitants of the Soviet Union viewed the congress as a challenge to the world, not only on account of the peace proposals contained in it, but also because of the profound socioeconomic transformations that were proposed to society, involving its participation in their performance.

Referring to the international significance of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and replying to questions from journalists, J. Kubasiewicz said that the supreme forum of Soviet communists will posses a not insignificant influence on the workers and communist party congresses due this year. He also pointed out that the congress possesses an exceptionally businesslike atmosphere. The speeches were serious and lacked prosperity, and there was discipline, and responsibility for one's words. Emphasis had been laid on the businesslike nature of the congress. It was clear that the entire CPSU had come to the congress in an excellent state of political preparedness and aware of its program and objective, and all the proposals were full of realism.

During the conference many questions and answers kept referring to the huge energy of the Polish delegation, some parts of Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech from the rostrum, and his remarks during meetings with Soviet society.

Someone also asked what can be used from the 27th CPSU Congress for daily practical PZPR activity. The stronger the Soviet Union and the CPSU which steers its life, the better the conditions for building socialism in the world, and therefore in Poland as well, replied J. Czyrek. We have a profound precognition about this. The 27th Congress has fully confirmed that the lien of socialist renewal that we have been implementing since the Ninth Congress is part of the mainstream of the changes planned and proposed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Taking advantage of the experience of the Soviet communists, we at the 10th PZPR Congress must adopt the kind of principles that suit our possibilities but which are also capable of liberating social initiative and expanding society's aspirations and ambitions.

Rakowski on Gorbachev

AU101805 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 12

[Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski article: "An Injection of Optimism"]

[Excerpts] Over the past several months the world has contined to register whatever takes place in the USSR with greater attention than in the previous years. The world press continues to provide extensive information and analyses about the country of our friends. Western politicians and their political and military staffs have shown increased militancy.

The first inspiration that helped to greatly increase the world's interest in the USSR was the election of M. Gorbachev as CPSU general secretary on 11 March 1985. A. Gromyko's recommendation of M. Gorbachev for this post contained the following passage: "He is a man with principles and strong convictions, one who does not hesitate to speak without beating about the bush, whether one likes it or not."

The Polish public is not only friendly toward this Soviet leader; it is also actively interested in him. It is not only at meetings and in the press that his name continues to be mentioned. In their talks at work and during social and family gatherings our countrymen continue to discuss M.Gorbachev, who has become a part of our households. Last September I stressed this fact at a preelection meeting in Praga [suburb of Warsaw]. Of course, our people's interest in M. Gorbachev has nothing to do with placing him on a pedestal. Every relatively intelligent person knows that the policy of the CPSU and the USSR is the work of a team and that every policy, especially the one marked for its boldness in blazing new trends, can develop into a full-blooded activity only if its sponsors know that the people are behind it.

A qualitatively new great step was made in the area of Soviet policy after its clear direction had been mapped out by the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the decisions of the party and government leadership of the USSR. This great new step was the 27th CPSU Congress, which was awaited everywhere. The primary target of the world press commentaries was the CPSU Central Committee's political report read by M. Gorbachev.

The world press is a rather general term. That is why we will deal with that part of it whose right-wing and anticommunist nature is beyond doubt. At first glance the commentaries carried by this press indicate that their authors are unable to hide their discontent. It is true that they concede that Gorbachev's report was interesting, but.... What can this "but" suggest? We think that above all it suggests that people in the West are anxious about the situation in which the capitalist world will find itself if the idea, contained in the report, of dynamizing Soviet development in every sector of socioeconomic life becomes reality. Progress along the lines mapped out by the Central Committee and the new CPSU grogram will amount to a new challenge thrown to the capitalist world. Success in this progress is feasible because the Soviet peoples' vital forces are enormous.

Leveling severe and objective criticism against various weaknesses and shortcomings and stressing the burning need for radical changes in every sphere of life -- this is what M. Gorbachev's report suggests -- the Soviet leadership announced an indefatigable struggle against whatever hinders and even blocks the development of production forces and makes it impossible to tap the energy of the masses to the maximum.

This approach to reality is a harbinger of coming successes, and successes in the life of the individual and of the nation are sources of optimism and incentives for great efforts. It is hard to live without successes. Everyone, including the Soviet people, needs successes. Successes are some of the great guarantees for the achievement of the unusually ambitious goals mapped out by the Soviet communists at their congress. We may assume that resolute efforts to achieve these goals are even now bound to cause "disturbing reflections" among the devoted partisans of capitalism. What would these partisans wish for most of all in this connection? Of course, they would wish for stagnation, for nothing to disturb the holy peace, for no ambitious goals, and for people's agreement that what was good yesterday is still good today. That this is not so is the reason why right-wing commentators view the 27th CPSU Congress with such jaundiced eyes.

The documents of the 27th CPSU Congress contain many interesting evaluations of the development of socialism in the USSR and in the world of socialism. There is no doubt that these evaluations will be seriously analyzed by our political experts, sociologists, historians, and party and state activities. There is really a great deal to analyze and ponder. From the Polish viewpoint, the lines and goals adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress are consistent with our ideas of the economic and social policy of socialism. The fact that the conditions under which the USSR and People's Poland work are different does not weaken this statement. Regardless of national differences, of which the CPSU report speaks, there are in socialism not only common goals, but also common view on the basic and crucial values of our system.

The international significance of the Soviet congress is manysided. First, the congress is a crucial contribution toward strengthening the world position of the socialist community. It is true that every member of this community makes its own specific contribution toward its consolidation, but everyone knows that the USSR plays the decisive role in this process. A great power that lays bare its shortcomings, weaknesses, and inadequacies and boldly formulates great goals that are difficult but possible to achieve not only helps to strengthen the socialist community's position in the world, but also makes a favorable impact on the domestic development of every socialist country. In brief, it improves our well-being.

Second, the CPSU's line of development will favorably influence the entire left wing in the world, primarily the communist and workers parties in highly developed capitalist countries and in developing countries. The left-wing forces in the word, which continue the hard struggle to expand their influence, need arguments that unequivocally show that socialism is an enemy of stagnation and inertia, and that it is bold in attacking whatever hinders progress and in mapping out social and economic goals. The absence of such arguments makes the world left wing vulnerable to severe blows from its class enemies.

Third, the congress-announced acceleration of the USSR's development will influence the development of the international situation that is favorable to strengthening international peace. Nothing can help strengthen peace like a resilient and offensive USSR. We know this and so do those who continue to promote armaments and who would like to see our community held at bay in all spheres of socioeconomic life.

The experience of the past few years, which was at times very bitter, has taught us to be modest in expressing our optimism and to be very temperate in describing our feelings. This is natural, and everyone who knows that even the most revolutionary phraseology will achieve nothing will understand this attitude. While not forgetting the lessons given us by life, I still wish to express the view that Moscow has provided us with a great injection of optimism.

MALINOWSKI EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF NEW ADVISORY BODY

LD110904 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 10 (PAP) -- Speaker of the Sejm (Polish parliament) Roman Malinowski, addressing the inaugural meeting of the Social and Economic Council at the Sejm today, said: We see in the Socio-Economic Council and advisor, an opinion-giving body and an assistant, we expect that voices of members of the council and its joint opinions will enrich our knowledge of problems inportant for the society.

The meetings was attended by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski, Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych, chairman of the State Planning Commission, Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda.

Referring to the birth of the Socio-Economic Council during the 8th Sejm, Roman Malinowski said that the idea of the council as a consultative, opinion-giving and advisory organ of the Sejm and its organs has passed the test. In this context, he stressed the importance which deputies attach to the deepening and expansion of various forms of links with the society. These links strengthened during the past fall elections and the basic premise of the was that the majority of the society expressed themselves in favour of the continuation of the policy of national agreement on the ground of socialist principles of political system.

This year's most important task for the Sejm will be to discuss the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-90. It is expected that the Sejm will undertake a decision on this question after the 10th PUWP Congress, in September or October. But already at the turn of March and April Sejm committees will acquaint themselves with the assumptions of that plan.

A dozen or so draft laws are expected to be submitted to the Sejm. In the first place, work will start on amending the Labour Code and on the draft Law on Collective Labour Contracts. To be sure, Sejm's programme will be enriched by new initiatives linked with such significant political events as the 10th PUWP Congress, with the activities of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, with further progress in socialist renewal and the expansion of the base of national agreement.

Malinowski also said that as for issues which the council will express its opinion on, they will be the state's economic and financial plans and major draft laws. It would be advisable that the council should undertake the problems of control to a greater extent than during its previous term, conveying to the Sejm its opinions in this field.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES GORBACHEV ON ELECTION

AU101651 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Gorbachev,

On behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, I convey to you my warmest congratulations on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I wish you, the Communists, and all the Soviet working people complete success in implementing the important decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, in building the developed socialist society in your homeland, and in the struggle for the triumph of peace and understanding among all peoples of the world.

I express my firm belief, on this occasion too, that by working together in the spirit of the talks and understandings covenanted during our meetings -- including our recent meeting -- we will see to it that the good relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union will develop more strongly in the future, in the interest of our peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON CPSU CONGRESS PROGRAM

AU101627 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Mar 86 p 5

[Dumitru Tinu dispatch from Moscow entitled: "After the Conclusion of the CPSU Congress -- A Program That Opens Broad Prospects for the Socialist and Communist Construction"]

[Excerpts] For nine days, the large Kremlin congress hall pooled the attention and interest of all Soviet working people and nation. Meeting at a turning point in the life of the country, the supreme forum of Soviet Communists has discussed issues of great significance for the Soviet Union's future development.

The congress proceedings were marked by a realistic assessment of achievements by a courageous uncovering of shortcomings and a deep and constructive examiniation of their causes, and by a creative and optimistic approach to problems still to be solved. The open and frank way in which certain drawbacks were presented did not and could in no way detract from the great achievements attained in the socialist construction. On the contrary, the discussions highlighted the unflinching trust in the socialist society's capability to increase present-day achievements and also to overcome negative states of affairs and remove obstacles in the way of further progress toward fulfilling the program tasks established by the CPSU.

The party's strategic line stipulates more intensive scientific-technical progress and a broad application of new technologies which can ensure the highest possible productivity and efficiency.

The first stage in the fulfillment of this goal is the 1986-90 5-Year Plan. The main task of this period is to increase the expansion pace and efficiency of the entire economy on the basis of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, by overhauling and reequipping productive units, intensively utilizing the existing productive potential, and improving the economic mechanism. All this lays the foundation for increasing the working people's living standard. According to basic directions for socioeconomic development, the national income will almost double by the end of this century. At the same time, the program stipulates that productivity should increase 2.5 times.

Many convincing statements were made concerning existing opportunities. First of all, the congress examined the huge possibilities resulting from the passage from extensive development -- based on the country's large resources of raw materials and energy for decades on end -- to intensive development. Second, the congress took into consideration the huge opportunities opened by the restructuring and modernization of industry and the strong development of agriculture on the basis of the broad introduction of the latest scientific-technical achievements. Many scientists, but also workers, mechanics, and representatives of party bodies and organizations from various parts of the USSR spoke about tne need for a radical change in this field, pointing out the importance of closer cooperation between research and production. Third, the documents adopted by the congress and the discussions themselves pointed out the significance of the general application of the new economic mechanism and the improvements of management forms and methods, thus ensuring the development of workers democracy and further material incentives for the working people.

The international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state occupied an important place during the congress debates. The stance on international developments included in the political report presented by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the stress laid on the need for disarmament, primarily nuclear, and on securing peace, as well as the proposals and initiatives in this respect were unanimously endorsed by the delegates and all the people. The word "peace" has become the tenor of all speeches at the congress and of all meetings of the working people from enterprises and institutions with delegates of communists, workers, democratic, and revolutionary parties from various parts of the world. This is quite natural, as the program of profound changes in the USSR's socioeconomic life adopted by the congress is, in its essence, a program of peace; the fulfillment of the planned targets presupposes international security and tranquility, which can permit the concentration of the country's material and human resources primarily on constructive goals.

BELOVSKI MEETS WITH CASTRO, PECCHIOLI IN MOSCOW

AU081756 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Moscow, 4 March (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is heading the LCY delegation at the 27th CPSU Congress, last night held talks with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. They exchanged views on the current trends in the socioeconomic development of the two countries and on questions of international relations, that is, the activities of Yugoslavia and Cuba in this area.

Belovski and Castro assessed Yugoslav-Cuban relations as good and pointed out the need and possibility for their further advancement, particularly in the sphere of economics. The talks passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Those taking part in them were Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee, and Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow, on the Yugoslav side and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, on the Cuban side.

Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee, also held talks today with Ugo Pecchioli, member of the Directorate and the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, who is leading a delegation of his party to the CPSU congress. In the talks they discussed some current problems of the workers and communist movement.

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES FRENCH MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD102019 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Andre Ross, permanent secretary of the French Ministry of External Relations, who is in Belgrade for consultations between the two foreign affairs ministers.

In the discussion, it was stressed that both sides want to expand cooperation. There was also discussion of some current international questions. The permament secretary of the French Ministry of External Relations held talks with Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, on bilateral economic relations and current questions of international relations.

They concentrated on East-West relations, developments in Europe, crisis flashpoints, international economic relations and the position of developing countries as well as the activities and role of the Nonaligned Movement.

DIZDAREVIC, IRANIAN OFFICIAL MEET; ACCORD SIGNED

Bilateral Relations Discussed

LD070120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2313 GMT 6 Mar 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Iranian Minister of Foreign Trade Mohammad Javad Iravani discussed here today relations between the two countries and ways to promote them, especially in the economic field.

The two ministers also discussed international questions (?of interest) to the two countries. Special attention was devoted to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and the forthcoming meetings of the nonaligned -- the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the eight nonaligned summit in Harare.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD062358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2309 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Iranian Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation noted today that vast possibilities exist for long-term cooperation, especially in the field of industry, agriculture, telecommunications and capital development projects.

At its closing session today, the committee extended the agreement on balanced trade between Yugoslavia and Iran to include 1986. This was assessed as a significant contribution to expansion and promotion of trade between the two countries.

Yugoslavia and Iran exchanged 360 million U.S. dollars worth of goods in 1985, with Yugoslav imports accounting for 233.4 million dollars.

The closing document of the session of the Yugoslav-Iranian joint economic committee was signed by their co-chairmen, Yugoslav Government member Dr Nedeljko Mandic and Irianian Minister of Foreign Trade Mohammad Javad Iravani.

According to the document, the price of oil Yugoslavia buys in Iran will this year be directly negotiated by the Yugoslav Jugopetrol enterprise and the Iranian Nioc oil company. It is expected that Yugoslavia will import about [words indistinct].

IRNA on Oil Deal

LD071630 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 7, IRNA -- Yugoslavia is to import one to 1.5 million tons of oil from Iran in 1986. The agreement was signed at the end of a meeting of the Irano-Yugoslavia Economic Cooperation Committee in Belgrade Thursday night.

The two countries did not agree on the new oil prices because Iran has refused to change OPEC-agreed oil prices and put off any decision on its oil prices until the next meeting of oil ministers of OPEC member countries.

A Yugoslav oil delegation is to follow up the talks on the prices in Tehran in the future, moreover, Iran has agreed to export non-oil commodities to Yugoslavia comprising as much as 20 percent of her total imports from that country.

Before signing the agreement, visiting Iranian Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Mohammad Javad Iravani in his meetings with Yugoslavia officials discussed Tehran-Belgrade economic and political relations and ways to promote them.

The Iraqi-imposed war and issues of the next summit meet of the Nonaligned Movement member countries were among other topics discussed at the meeting.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic in his meeting with the Iranian minister invited his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati to pay a visit to Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, Majlis deputy Qasim Sadaqini who is accompanying Iravani met with the head of Foreign Economic Relations Committee of Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly here Thursday. At the meeting Sadaqini explained Iran's stance in the Iraqi-imposed war and the Iraqi shooting down of an Iranian passenger plane last month.

ZEMLJARIC MEETS WITH IRAQ'S RAMADAN IN BAGHDAD

LD061136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1005 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, March 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric and Iraqi Prime Minister First Deputy Taha Yasin Ramadan have assessed Yugoslav-Iraqi relations as good and friendly.

The two sides agreed that the non-aligned and other peaceloving countries, as well as the international community, should again intensify efforts for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Zemljaric is on a several-day visit to Iraq for the 11th regular session in Baghdad of the Yugoslav-Iraqi committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, of which he is co-chairman.

CANADI, MILITARY DELEGATION DEPART FOR SWEDEN

LD091506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, left today on a friendly working visit of the Armed Forces in the Kingdom of Sweden. During his visit to this friendly country, Colonel General Canadi will visit a number of units and establishments of the armed forces and hold talks with his hosts on further promoting cooperation between the two countries in this sphere. At Batajnica Airport, Colonel General Canadi and members of the delegation were seen off by Lieutenant Colonel Generals Slavko Djurdjevic and Zdravko Loncar; Vice Admiral Sveto Letica; Major General Konrad Kolsek; and other commanders of the Yugoslav People's Army.

KOSOVO CITIZENS AIR GRIEVANCES WITH ASSEMBLY

Citizens' Comments Cited

AU022135 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 2 Mar 86

[From the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Excerpts] The conclusions on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under duress were unanimously adopted at the SFRY Federal Assembly Chamber last Thursday. However, this session, which opened on Wednesday, was held in a specific atmosphere due to the fact that about 100 Serbs and Montenegrins arrived in Belgrade on the same morning in order to address the delegates and tell them about their worries. Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly; Zdavko Ciric, vice president of the Assembly; and Milan Jonovski, general secretary of the Assembly, had talks with these people in the small hall of the Assembly building. The public was informed about the meeting through an official announcement, because it was not possible for the journalists who attended to inform their readers, listeners, and viewers about the course of the talks. Instead of the words that the Kosovo citizens said to SFRY Assembly President Kurtesi from the rostrum, we are carrying a conversation with one of them which was recorded at the hall prior to the beginning of the meeting between the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi.

[Begin recording] [Miroslav Solevic] I am Miroslav Solevic from Kosovo Polje. We learned from the papers that there will be a Federal Chamber session and have come in order to tell how we see the situation, we ordinary people from the grassroots, to say this to the Federal Chamber president, presidents of all Federal Chamber committees, presidents of all delegations, the entire Kosovo delegation, and the delegates who spoke at the last session when the question of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was discussed.

[Unidentified reporter] And what does it look like, as you see it?

[Solevic] Well, as we see it, the situation has not changed essentially since 1981. Now, you see, elections in the party organization, in delegations, and all other assemblies are coming, and it seems to us that the same people are being imposed on us again. The nomination list for the Pristina LC Communal Committee, for instance, included about 10 people against whom an investigation or criminal proceedings have been carried out for hostile activities. Such people have been proposed for the communal committee. Now let us see whether responsibility will be established for the proposers, cadre commission, those who are doing this. [end recording]

This is what Miroslav Solevic from Kosovo Polje told us prior to the meeting with SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi. This is what happened at the meeting itself:

[Begin Jankovic recording] My name is Bozidor Jankovic. I and all these citizens have not come to mix into what does not concern us, but we have come to demand our civil rights. We want to have the same as all nations that live in Yugoslavia, we Serbs who are living down there and are endangered. As for me personally, I have not come to complain about the Albanians, I have come exclusively to complain against injustice, like all these people who have come here. I am not accusing one nation of injustice, because we are all foreigners to someone, but I am condemning injustice when one thing is being said and another done. [end recording]

There were many stories heard from the Assembly rostrum last Wednesday. The Kosovo citizens who came that day to seek help, everyone with his own story, expect that everything that was said during the 3 hours of the talks to be checked and that things will improve. It was Miroslav Solevic from Kosovo Polje who probably gave the best conclusion to the discussion:

[Begin Solevic recording] What we wanted with our individual stories was to present the situation as we see it, in order to make our contribution and make sure that things are understood at the federal level and that things can be done so we can stay down there.

I would also like to know whether journalists will be able to report anything of what we said here, because, in my opinion, it is very important that the public knows. If there was anything wrong or extreme said, I do not demand that we insist upon that, but the press should at least say what is essential, what is important, what disturbs us here. [end recording]

The 3-hour talks with the Kosovo citizens who came into the SFRY Assembly on that Wednesday was concluded by SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi, who said, among other things, the following:

[Begin Kurtesi recording] All these claims have been recorded here, leave the papers you have brought with you, so we can photocopy them, and if there is still someone who did not say here what he wanted, there is a possibility that our secretary will have it written down, because we would really like to make an (?informative action out of this). It is not pleasant for us that this had to happen, but all facts that (?result) from this will have to be consistently realized [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Journalists' Handling

AU061702 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 86 p 5

[Salvoljub Djukic commentary: "Official Announcement"]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav public was informed yesterday that SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi had received a fairly large group of Kosovo citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationality "who spoke during a lengthy conversation about difficulties and problems they are confronted with in everyday life."

Our public was informed about this event in an extremely unusual way -- through an official announcement.

All papers, radio, and television carried an identical report, such as had been worded by the SFRY Assembly Public Information Service. The case is all the more strange because about 60 journalists attended the several-hour-long talk held at the Assembly. When they were supposed to perform their professional duty though, they were given a uniform text to submit to their editorial boards.

The journalists present complained about such a gesture. However, their protest was not accepted, and the result was a uniform report which, naturally, has a restrictive effect.

Official announcements are not a new form of communicating with the public. However, if gestures such as the one we are talking about become prevalent, then the journalistic profession would become superfluous, and one paper would suffice for all of Yugoslavia.

Announcements are usually used when an instituion presents certain unknown facts, when it corrects and announces something, or expresses a certain view. Journalists also sometimes find themselves in a situation where they are asked not to bring to public attention things that are of importance to the state and society. What was involved here, however, was completely different: citizens who had come to complain to the SFRY Assembly, and they could have gone elsewhere, including to the public media. What right did they have not to publicize what those people had said?

Let us leave aside the motives for such a gesture, although they deserve commentary. (It was explained that reporting from this meeting could "negatively affect the action carried out by subjective forces in Kosovo.") We think that this event marks a good time to start a discussion in political organizations and journalistic associations about when one can use announcements, embargoes, and the like, as well as about the extent to which certain institutions make it impossible for the press to carry out its function. We are, after all, obliged to do that following conclusions of political forums.

Just as one talks about the content of the press, it is completely normal to discuss in the same way all social factors that often significantly affect those contents. This is the only way for the press in a democratic society to perform its sensitive duties. This implies a high degree of responsibility, respect for truth, and full information to its citizens.

Certain influential people and institutions seem to believe that the public accepts everything they say at face value and in no other way. Let us try to analyze the event we have been talking about and show how this looks in practice.

In the early morning on Wednesday, Belgrade residents noticed a strange procession of people. Curious passers-by could hear about the reason for their arrival in Belgrade. The city issue of VECERNJE NOVOSTI gave details on about 100 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The Belgrade television news program showed this unusual procession entering the Assembly building, and then showed the speakers from Kosovo, according to whose expressions and reactions viewers could easily conclude that they had great troubles and that that was not an ordinary conversation. During all this, observing the agreement about the method of information, the television commentator read the official announcement.

Let us now try to put ourselves in the place of a television viewer. He sees the Kosovo citizens, sees them approaching the rostrum, and finally, sees a television reporter who is obviously present at the event and he is reading an official announcement. What can people think in such a situation, especially when it is about Kosovo? This gesture leaves an especially unpleasant impression on the people who came as far as the SFRY Assembly. What are they going to think? What impact will their complaint have when it could not even find a place in the press in its original form?

The situation in Kosovo is our painful and dramatic theme. Each imprudence is dearly paid for, in particular if oil is poured onto the fire, events dramatized, and national confrontations deepened. Great damage is caused by untrue information, but there is no less damage when one denies original information. Here, at least, we have great experience, and exactly in the case of Kosovo. This is certainly the reason why the Platform on Kosovo devotes one full chapter to information.

The SFRY Assembly has for a long time certainly been our most open institution. It was exactly this forum that pointed out the seriousness of the Kosovo situation. It is for this very reason that we regret that an announcement at the Assembly served as the occasion for this kind of text.

If Yugoslav citizens address the Assembly, this is proof not only of their difficult position, but also of their confidence in the highest organ of authority. After all, all is well as long as threatened people seek a solution in the SFRY Assembly, within the Constitution and the law.

KOSOVO COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM PROPOSES CANDIDATES

AU101919 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium has proposed that Azem Vlasi, now member of the LC Provincial Committee Presidium, be nominated candidate for president of the Provincial Committee, and that Kolj Siroka be nominated candidate for member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium. As was announced, Azem Vlasi and Kolj Siroka were given the broadest support.